COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1963

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963.

The Mayor—Councillor D. BUTLER, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Councillor BERRY. 2.
,, BROWN. 2.
,, DAVIES. 1.
,, HOLT. 1. 3.
,, KING. 1.
,, KIRKMAN, W. 2.
,, McEWEN. 1.

Councillor PEARSON. 1.
,, ROGERS. 1.
,, ROWSON. 1.
,, SKINNER. 2.
,, SPURR. 2.
,, WHITMORE. 2

Co-opted Members.

Mr. E. THOMASON. 1.
Mr. E. BENNETT. 1.
Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.
Mrs. M. PARKER. 2.
Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.
Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.
Dr. F. M. BRAITHWAITE. 1.
Dr. P. FULTON. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.
2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health....	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H:
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
	S. B. Diggle, M.B., M.R.C.S. (from 18.2.63.)
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
*Consulting Gynaecologist	G. H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.B., D.P.M:
*Consulting Paediatrician	B. Wolman, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
District Public Health Inspectors....	A. Hinkley, 8, 9.
	A. Mather, 8, 9.
	E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10.
	R. H. Baxendale, 8, 9.
	W. H. Calvert, 9,11. (from 1.3.63.)
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss K. Yates, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7.
	*Mrs. E. Whittaker, 1, 2, 4.
	Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4.
	Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2.
	*Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss D. M. Bond, 1.
Clinic Supervisor (Midwifery)	*Miss F. Wright, 1, 2.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2.
	Mrs. E. Brown, M.B.E. 1, 2.
	Mrs. A. Gleaves, 1, 2. (to 28.2.63.)
	Mrs. L. Hall, 2.
	*Mrs. W. Calleja.
	Mrs. S. Kealey (from 14.3.64).

STAFF (continued)

*Psychologist ... . Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.

*Physiotherapist .... Mrs. M. Fishwick.

Speech Therapist .... Vacant.

*Orthoptist ... ... Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.

Chiropodist .... H. Cocker

Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft.... Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.

Occupation Centre Supervisor .... Miss N. Ford.

Mental Welfare Officers .... A. Hargrave.
Miss J. Butterworth

Ambulance Officer .... A. Chadwick.

Home Help Organiser .... Mrs. E. J. Hamilton (to 5.4.63.)
Mrs. G. Tweedale (from 8.4.63.)

Chief Clerk .... P. Butterworth

Senior Clerk .... G. F. Schofield

Mental Welfare Clerk .... A. Wardle.

Clerical Staff .... Miss M. Exley.
Miss F. B. Appleby.
Miss K. E. Mackay (to 31.3.63.)
Miss E. Siddall
Miss P. A. Jackson
Miss C. A. Asquith (from 18.3.63.)
Mrs. F. Bleakley (from 8.4.63.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector .... J. R. Dykes.

Welfare Foods Distribution
Assistant/Clerk .... Mrs. M. G. Hodson.

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1. S.R.N.
2. S.C.M.
3. S.R.F.N.
4. Cert. H.V.
5. S.E.N.
6. S.R.C.N.
7. Q.I.D.N.
8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

* Part-time.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the town for the year 1963.

In order that easy reference may be made the matter is set out in Sections similar to previous years.

The first section deals with Statistics. For comparison, figures for England and Wales and certain neighbouring towns are given. Bury is one of the few Lancashire towns which has a rising population; the birth rate is up and is greater than the figure for England and Wales. The infant mortality has declined to 21.48 but this is still slightly higher than the national average and has been lower in Bury on three previous years. The Maternal Mortality is, happily, nil.

The second Section describes the Local Health Services. The Home Nursing Service has increased slightly. All demands have been met. The Home Help Service has been limited to the previous year's level by the financial ceiling fixed by the Council. There continues to be an increasing demand for this service in geriatric cases. This demand has not been fully met and the help has had to be apportioned according to urgency of need. It is suggested that in the future the Council might consider an increase in the amount of money available for this purpose. We are now also experiencing difficulty in recruiting staff for this activity. The Ambulance Service shows a slight decline. There continues to be a demand from the public for ambulances in cases which can reasonably be expected to travel by public transport.

The Section dealing with the Sanitary Services gives details of environmental health inspections. The prevention of air pollution work continues. The efforts are resulting in reduced air pollution figures with consequent improvements in respiratory diseases and the ability to grow more delicate plants in our gardens.

The standard of food supplied is high. Constant sampling and supervision is carried out; much help is obtained from the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester and the Pathological Laboratory at Bury General Hospital. The amount of meat passing through the Public Abattoir has again decreased.

The planned approach to clearing of unfit houses has continued. All new houses erected during the year have been due to private enterprise.

This has been a measles year (1207 cases against 111 last year). Apart from this there has been little infectious disease. Unfortunately there has been an increase in the number of cases attending at the venereal disease clinic. The immunisation schemes have continued their good work, the B.C.G. vaccination in the school children scheme has carried on. There is little public demand for immunisation and much hard propaganda work has been put in to keep the level as at present. The number of people going abroad for holidays has stimulated smallpox vaccination, especially that done by general practitioners.

Section 7 deals with one of the pillars of preventive medicine. Maternity and Child Welfare work has flourished. Our main difficulty in this department has been our inability to carry out our domiciliary health visiting on an adequate scale. For years we have been under-staffed with Health Visitors. Greatly increased calls on their Services in the care of the aged has further accentuated this difficulty. Plans for the New Clinic in the Unsworth Area are in an advanced state. It is hoped that by next year this building may be built. Specialist advice in this Service is increasingly used.

The Mental Health Services continue to expand. The liaison between the child guidance service and the mental health services has proved advantageous and will be more so in the future. The co-operation between the Local Authority and Hospital Service is very close. The plans for the replacement of the Training Centre by a new combined Centre are progressing. By 1965 we hope to be moving into our new premises.

The final section deals with some other duties carried out in the department. The medical examinations of staff and children, especially on behalf of the Children's Department, have taken a great deal of doctors' time.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continuing support in providing the town's health services and also to the members of the Staff of the Health Department for their willing and efficient endeavours to further the cause of health in the town.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health

28.VIII.1964.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1963.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position .... Latitude 53° 36′N Longitude 2° 18′W	
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall (inches)	33.06
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1961)	60,149
,, —(Estimated Civilian Population 1963)	61,740
Persons per acre	8.1
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)	20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)	21,067
New Houses Certified 1963	281
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1963	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1963	22,881
Rateable Value	£1,929,371
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,670
Deaths	907
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.69
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	57.11
Average Death-rate (1954 - 1963)	14.48
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	5.29
Cancer Death-rate	1.79
Respiratory Death-rate	1.63
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.03
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Live Births (Male 648 : Female 562) (Legitimate 1135 : Illegitimate 75)	1,210
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	19.59
Average Birth Rate (1954 - 1963)	16.57
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.19
Still-Births—(Male 13 : Female 8) (Legitimate 21 : Illegitimate 0)	21
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	17.05
Total Live and Still-Births	1,231
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	26
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	21.48
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.66

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	14.87
Early ,, ,, ,, (per 1,000 total live births)	13.22
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	30.05
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	18.2
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	12.2
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	20.9

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1963 was 19.59 per 1,000 and is 0.79 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1963 was 18.2 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1963 was 14.69. There were altogether a total of 1,150 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 389 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 761, to which must be added 146 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 907.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past five years :—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1959	29	31
1960 ...	14	13
1961 ..	29	27
1962 ..	30	26
1963	26	21
Average for 5 years	—	——24

STILL-BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of still-births, and the rate per 1,000 births during the past five years :—

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1959	26	26.21
1960	27	25.28
1961	19	17.51
1962	20	17.10
1963 .	21	17.05
Average for 5 years ...	—	——20.63

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1963.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 yr.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	
All Causes Certified	907	17	9	6	4	8	25	214	260	364	643
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	....	...	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	21
,, ,, lung, bronchus	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	14	2	19
,, ,, breast	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	8	4	9
,, ,, uterus	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	68	...	...	1	2	...	1	24	23	17	58
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Diabetes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	122	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	40	61	71
Coronary disease, angina	165	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	52	45	39
Hypertension with heart disease	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	3
Other heart disease	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	27	84	55
Other circulatory disease	69	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	13	51	105
Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Pneumonia	41	...	4	2	...	...	...	8	12	15	37
Bronchitis	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25	19	27
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	19
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	58	13	...	...	...	...	4	15	13	11	71
Motor vehicle accidents	12	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	21
All other accidents	30	2	1	1	...	1	3	1	5	16	33
Suicide	19	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	2	2	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	907	17	9	6	4	8	25	214	260	364	643

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1963.

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuberculosis *all forms* Death Rate
1963	61,740	14·69	19·59	21	21	27	17·05	Nil	0·03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0·92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0·05
1959	58,230	14.34	16·59	31	26	72	26·21	Nil	0·03
1958	58,090	15·13	15·61	24	20	86	23·68	Nil	0·07
1957	58,210	13·59	15·51	27	24	65	21·67	Nil	0·10
1956	58,210	13·74	15·03	17	14	62	16·85	Nil	0·05
1955	58,140	14·40	14·40	37	38	Nil	30·12	Nil	0·21
1954	58,320	14·25	14·66	33	32	57	25·09	1·14	0·26
1953	58,150	14·84	14·94	18	18	23	27·96	Nil	0·14
1952	58,310	14·20	14·68	30	26	102	31·67	1·13	0·31
1951	58,380	15·81	14·35	37	38	19	14·12	1·18	0·17
1950	59,190	12·75	15·39	20	20	18	19·3	1·07	0·32
1949	58,620	14·81	15·39	44	45	37	29·0	Nil	0·34
1948	58,030	13·39	17·90	47	43	94	30·8	1·86	0·38
1947	56,280	15·05	20·63	38	36	81	27·6	2·51	0·35
1946	55,360	14·50	18·36	58	53	106	34·2	1·90	0·38
1945	52,530	15·66	15·95	44	48	18	43·3	3·42	0·30
1944	52,160	14·68	17·67	37	33	66	36·6	3·1	0·51
1943	52,660	15·74	15·13	26	24	59	31·2	3·6	0·44
1942	54,020	13·83	15·90	68	64	125	46·6	3·3	0·46
1941	55,400	14·06	13·59	68	70	135	30·6	Nil	0·56
1940	55,310	17·54	13·07	65	64	94	48·7	1·32	0·42
1939	58,630	15·39	12·21	50	45	192	45·3	1·39	0·44
1938	59,380	13·67	12·82	67	66	103	54	2·48	0·51
1937	59,620	15·46	13·00	55	56	42	43	7·40	0·65
1936	59,860	13·56	13·92	56	55	31	47	4·57	0·62
1935	59,800	15·00	11·87	66	66	60	55	6·65	0·64
1934	60,100	14·22	12·28	84	86	62	57	10·25	0·83
1933	59,200	14·00	12·63	53	49	143	54	6·3	0·66
1932	57,160	13·47	12·74	85	83	129	59	2·5	0·63
1931	56,260	14·50	12·00	71	64	250	44	5·6	0·89
1930	56,830	13·41	12·87	69	69	77	55	5·4	0·83
1929	56,830	16·40	13·59	79	65	342	50	6·4	0·81
1928	56,910	13·90	13·02	90	85	171	49	9·4	0·86
1927	56,770	14·27	13·68	79	71	250	53	3·8	0·93
1926	56,840	12·82	14·30	76	74	125	43	9·8	0·82
1925	56,700	14·74	13·77	80	77	182	46	8·9	1·16
1924	56,830	14·66	15·54	71	65	235	38	4·4	0·93
1923	57,250	15·95	15·01	101	95	217	43	2·3	1·03
1922	57,400	14·93	16·53	82	71	276	58	6·3	0·87
1921	57,600	13·30	18·91	85	80	210	54	3·7	1·01
1920	56,410	14·55	19·66	91	91	94	50	6·3	1·05
1919	54,248	16·88	13·06	92	80	333	45	6·8	1·26
1918	51,851	19·13	12·73	110	108	136	51	4·1	1·58
1917	51,851	15·99	13·43	93	89	167	48	3·9	1·61

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births	Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuberculosis *all forms* Death Rate
1916	53,463	16·87	15·47	133	116	222	44	1·1	1·30
1915	54,773	17·27	17·33	115	109	203	41	5·8	1·72
1914	59,213	16·28	19·62	125	123	179	30	5·2	1·48
1913	59,159	15·53	20·06	141	134	133	40	8·3	1·33
1912	59,106	14·18	20·81	112	106	266	31	4·1	1·74
1911	58,665	16·26	20·28	168	154	283	32	8·4	1·41
1910	59,409	14·61	20·79	124	118	264	34	4·6	1·56
1909	59,234	16·29	20·61	129	126	203	33	7·9	1·50
1908	59,064	15·89	23·31	129	128	142	25	5·7	1·45
1907	58,901	15·94	22·68	135	133	189	—	11·2	1·61
1906	58,744	17·04	22·74	177	174	240	—	8·2	1·74
1905	58,594	16·46	21·69	146	141	203	—	4·7	1·69
1904	58,450	17·16	23·66	163	162	185	—	5·8	2·40
1903	58,313	17·66	22·79	174	180	254	—	3·0	1·76
1902	58,182	16·41	20·86	128	123	290	—	3·3	1·69
1901	58,100	16·79	21·91	166	176	219	—	7·4	1·96
1900	61,765	19·11	23·97	167	—	—	—	8·6	1·85
1899	61,117	18·29	24·85	161	—	—	—	4·9	2·19 Phthisis only
1898	60,597	18·28	24·48	173	—	—	—	4·7	1·11
1897	60,100	19·03	25·39	177	—	—	—	5·3	1·74
1896	59,530	20·74	24·21	176	—	—	—	—	1·27
1895	59,016	25·13	28·90	197	—	—	—	—	1·4
1894	58,500	19·45	25·71	147	—	—	—	—	1·2
1893	57,982	23·47	25·94	209	—	—	—	—	1·85
1892	57,596	21·93	28·07	176	—	—	—	—	1·30
1891	57,212	27·15	29·50	192	—	—	—	—	1·88
1890	56,955	22·00	27·55	167	—	—	—	—	1·75
1889	56,701	20·48	29·50	175	—	—	—	—	1·45
1888	56,449	21·6	31·77	144	—	—	—	—	1·71
1887	56,198	22·57	32·37	186	—	—	—	—	1·68
1886	55,948	23·5	34·3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21·2	34·3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24·1	32·8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22·7	34·3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21·3	35·0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22·9	35·0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22·6	26·4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population Estimated to middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	Nett Deaths Belonging to the District			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1953	58,150	869	14·94	1,100	18·91	285	48	16	18	863	14·84
1954	58,320	855	14·66	1,051	18·00	336	116	29	33	831	14·25
1955	58,140	837	14·40	1,085	18·66	354	106	31	37	837	14·40
1956	58,210	875	15·03	1,046	17·97	365	119	15	17	800	13·74
1957	58,210	903	15·51	1,053	17·93	371	118	25	27	791	13·59
1958	58,090	907	15·61	1,109	19·09	349	119	22	24	879	15·13
1959	58,230	966	16·59	1,029	17·67	323	129	29	31	835	14·34
1960	59,290	1041	17·56	1,132	19·09	377	122	14	13	877	14·79
1961	60,270	1066	17·67	1,169	19·39	386	126	29	27	909	15·08
1962	61,120	1149	18·80	1,151	18·83	392	145	30	26	904	14·79
1963	61,740	1210	19·59	1,150	18·62	389	146	26	21	907	14·69

Area of District in acres (land and water) 7,434

Total population at all ages 59,083
Average number of persons per house ..... 3·1
At Census of 1961.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1963.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births).		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	18·2	12·2	20·9	17·3	*	0·056	0·007	0·22	0·06	0·28
Birkenhead	20·9	13·8	29·6	20·3	37·3	0·07	0·014	—	—	—
Burnley	16·43	16·02	34·14	22·26	37·09	0·25	—	—	—	—
Bury	**19·59**	**14·69**	**21·48**	**17·05**	**30·05**	**0·03**	—	—	—	—
Halifax	17·51	16·55	29·20	18·14	26·92	0·06	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	21·32	12·04	26·11	21·76	35·22	0·07	0·005	0·186	0·062	0·248
Manchester	20·33	12·99	29·37	21·18	37·35	0·08	0·01	0·15	0·07	0·22
Oldham	18·39	14·61	29·99	16·39	29·49	0·09	—	—	—	—
Preston	18·54	12·82	27·54	22·20	37·32	0·09	0·03	—	—	—
Rochdale	18·1	14·6	18·0	23·7	34·0	0·09	0·02	—	—	—
Salford	20·67	13·29	31·07	22·32	39·99	0·065	0·013	0·62	0·309	0·929
St. Helens...	17·7	12·4	26·9	32·1	47·9	0·56	0·09	2·5	—	2·5
Stockport	18·17	13·16	23·52	25·18	38·34	0·035	—	0·375	—	0·375
Wallasey	18·87	13·89	24·6	12·65	33·4	0·087	—	0·506	—	0·506
Wigan	16·92	13·26	29·26	22·73	34·46	0·04	0·01	0·73	—	0·73

* Not available

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
January	5·27	3·71	3·58	3·21	5·25	5·09	4·24	0·35	inches
February ...	0·97	2·59	6·12	0·43	2·49	3·44	3·06	0·38	,,
March	1·36	3·73	2·54	1·98	1·05	1·36	1·77	2·87	,,
April	3·32	0·73	1·27	2·81	2·40	3·93	4·05	2·90	,,
May...	1·43	1·61	3·70	1·73	2·06	2·31	2·63	2·30	,,
June	2·82	1·82	4·52	3·38	1·87	2·20	0·74	4·02	,,
July	6·34	5·40	4·14	3·33	7·09	3·62	2·90	2·02	,,
August	10·15	5·35	7·95	0·44	5·49	5·41	6·17	4·26	,,
September ...	3·75	6·18	5·89	0·23	2·88	3·52	3·31	4·26	,,
October	2·75	5·11	3·49	4·04	4·81	4·81	1·89	3·58	,,
November ...	1·51	1·85	1·57	4·06	6·16	2·80	1·85	5·27	,,
December ...	3·79	4·38	4·09	6·80	4·05	3·36	3·99	0·85	,,
TOTAL ...	43·46	42·46	48·86	32·44	45·60	41·85	36·60	33·06	,,

SECTION 2.

I.

LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—**Administration.**

Health Committee

The Health Committee, constituted in accordance with Part II of the 4th Schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946, shall consist of 17 members of the Council, exclusive of the Mayor, and 8 co-opted members with power to vote. Two of the co-opted members shall be appointed by the Education Committee, two by the Local Hospital Management Committee, two by the Executive Council, and two (preferably Medical Practitioners) by the Health Committee from persons interested in Public Health.

There are two Sub-Committees of the Health Committee, as follows:—

Standing Sub-Committee Duties

This Sub-Committee is appointed in pursuance of Section 85 of the Local Government Act, 1933, to deal summarily with any nuisance requiring immediate attention and abatement; and shall report its proceedings to the Health Committee. Its duties also comprise those relating to Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings, and Urinals. The Sub-Committee may also carry out such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Health Committee from time to time.

Medical Services Sub-Committee

Matters relating to the under-mentioned services are referred to this Sub-Committee for consideration and report to the Health Committee:—

The Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Domestic Help.
Mental Health.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
Ambulance.

Staff.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also the Principal School Medical Officer), assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Superintendent Nursing Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, with the Medical Officer of Health, to ensure co-ordination of the services.

Specialist advice is available to the Medical Officer from various Consultants in specialities appointed on a part-time basis.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee, and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Paediatric Out-patients' Department at the Bury General Hospital. Mental Health Workers attend at certain Hospital outpatients and visit hospital discharges on request.

General practitioners are circularised regularly concerning the services available, or the occurrence of any exceptional outbreak of communicable disease, and are notified of any change in arrangements, hours of clinics, etc. Personal contact is maintained by the Medical Officer of Health through the Local Medical Committee.

3.—Joint use of Staff.

There is the joint use of Staff between the Hospital and Local Authority Services in the use of Hospital Consultants (employed on a sessional basis by the Local Authority) in the case of Orthopaedic, Psychiatric, Paediatric, Ear, Nose and Throat, Gynaecologist and Chest Consultants. The Local Authority's Orthoptist and Female Mental Health Worker work for Hospitals on certain Sessions. The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as adviser in Epidemiology to the Hospital Management Committee. Local Authority Nurses and Health Visitors attend to Hospital Outpatients at the Chest, Paedriatic, Mental Health and Maternity clinics.

Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis. This is administered from the Health Department at the Town Hall, where the Local Committee meets. Local Authority representatives are members of the Committee.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, &c.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers. The W.V.S. has a children's clothing exchange which proves very beneficial, their members help the department in a variety of ways. The "Meals-on-Wheels" scheme is particularly valuable.

(c) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority makes an annual grant, and also financially assists individual cases, especially when in homes prior to and after confinement.

(d) The N.S.P.C.C., through its Inspector, is in frequent contact with the Health Department.

Health Education.

Throughout the department it is thought that the most effective method of health education is by personal contact and from individual instruction given by members of the staff of all sections of the Health Department.

It is considered that the primary function of the Health Visitor is educational in health matters and giving social advice, and with the closer integration of the District Nursing Service in the health

department a more positive attitude to general preventive measures is being fostered in patients. Constant attention is given by School Nurses to these matters and with the recently introduced changes in the method of school medical inspection more frequent visiting at schools is possible. We are hampered in these developments by the inability to obtain a full establishment of Health Visitors.

Attached to the Ante-Natal Clinic there is a relaxation class for expectant mothers at which regular talks are given by a midwife on the hygiene of pregnancy and its problems. At each Child Welfare Centre a Health Visitor is present for instructional purposes. She is relieved of much duty in weighing babies or clerical work by the provision of a clinic nurse and clerk.

The School Health Service arranges Mothercraft classes given to girls in their last year at school. The girls are transported to the Centre. We are of the opinion that these classes are of real practical value and useful training for senior girls.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Training Courses. Probationer nurses and midwifery students from the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group also receive practical instruction in Preventive Health Work.

Bury is part of the experiment serving two and a half million people inaugurated by the Manchester Committee on Cancer, which is accepted internationally as an important contribution to the study of health education methods.

The health department have used posters to assist in making the public aware of the hazards to health of smoking. No special anti-smoking clinic has been set up and in general no special interest appears to have been shown in this matter by the general public.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Particulars of these Services are given in Section 7.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, Bury.

A house in Manchester Road, near the Town Hall is divided into three furnished flats and let to Health Department nurses or Health Visitor Students who require them, on a weekly rent.

The general practitioners make requests for District Nurses direct to the Health Department. A nurse is on duty until 9 p.m. at the Health Department and telephone messages from doctors can be left at the Ambulance Depot up till 9 p.m., when the nurse on duty takes her last calls for the day.

On discharge from hospital, when a District Nurse is required, the hospitals give a discharge notice giving particulars of the illness and type of home nursing required. In case of urgency instructions are received by telephone. The district nurses have been able to deal with all calls made on them. Complicated nursing equipment such as electrically operated beds and air beds are supplied as required.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	246
,, new patients during the year	845
,, visits during the year	28,558
,, patients on register at 31st December	267

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1963.

	Cases	Disposal					Visits
		Convalescent	Hospital	Death	Other Causes	Still on Register	
Bronchitis & Chest	36	17	10	7	1	1	549
Diabetes	16	1	6	—	1	8	1791
Blood Diseases.... ...	125	17	7	9	19	73	3238
Cerebral	96	16	20	29	3	28	3001
Senility	110	9	27	30	9	35	3915
Cardiac	87	14	16	21	10	26	2131
Surgical	187	117	25	6	16	23	4994
Gynaecological....	10	2	2	—	2	4	172
Neoplasm	45	8	10	24	2	1	1275
Intestinal	67	52	9	2	1	3	479
Prep. for X-ray	112	—	112	—	—	—	318
Rheumatoid Arthritis	37	3	6	4	9	15	2110
Nervous Conditions	24	1	3	2	6	12	1790
Medical	116	51	25	8	4	28	1945
Tuberculosis	23	9	1	—	3	10	850
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1091	317	279	142	86	267	28558

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1963 two nurses underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service, although messages are received for the days work up till 9 p.m. Night sitters are supplied as required. So far all requests have been met.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from The Medical Comforts Depot in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 512. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and wheel chairs. All requests have been met of some requisites, such as wheeled chairs, an adequate stock is held to meet the summer demand.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Details of the work done with reference to this form of protection against infectious disease is given in Section 6.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number calls dealt with	32,973
Number general removals	31,402
Number of Accident cases	1,571

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor) ... ... (Day 335 ; Night 140)	475
Motor accidents	119
Works accidents	265
Home accidents	712

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,786
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,710
Transfer between hospitals	1,091
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	14,180
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	46
Maternity cases, hospital admission	404
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	10
Municipal Midwives	309
Accidents	1,571
Mental cases	10,681
Mortuary cases	46
Infectious Diseases	36
Emergencies	60
To Railway Stations	43
	32,973

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases.			
1942	3,875	Increase	509	on previous year
1943	4,369	,,	494	,,
1944	4,776	,,	407	,,
1945	5,886	,,	1,110	,,
1946	6,465	,,	579	,,
1947	7,605	,,	1,140	,,
1948	8,486	,,	881	,,
1949	12,556	,,	4,070	,,
1950	14,097	,,	1,541	,,
1951	13,503	Decrease	594	,,
1952	14,108	Increase	605	,,
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180	,,
1954	13,914	Increase	986	,,
1955	15,116	,,	1,202	,,
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369	,,
1957	14,713	Increase	966	,,
1958	22,302	,,	7,589*	,,
1959	24,277	,,	1,975	,,
1960	31,984	,,	7,707†	,,
1961	33,173	,,	1,189	,,
1962	33,197	,,	24	,,
1963	32,973	Decrease	224	,,

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The personnel consists of one ambulance officer, thirteen drivers, eight attendants, one mechanic and one clerk telephonist. All these are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e there and return).

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals

There were four crews available during the day and one and a half crews at night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accidents.

For the use of the ambulance, except in the case of accident, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner is requested stating that the use is necessary, and that the patient is unable to travel by public transport. A large amount of carriage of patients to and from hospital out-patients' departments is done.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis.** (See Section 6).

(2) **Illness generally.** Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment. These requirements have been met by the Local Authority.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, health inspectors, and social workers, (b) through liaison with other departments, e.g., Housing and Education, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations such as the Manchester Committee on Cancer working in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmity due to old age. In 1963, 34 whole-time and 5 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Maternity Cases ...	15	22	14	22	20	19	31	19
Sickness Cases ...	175	144	99	76	112	82	67	85
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	271	271	368	379	374	403	455	451
Total cases attended	461	437	481	477	506	504	553	555
Old cases on books at 1st January	206	278	305	319	327	283	353	375
New cases during year	255	159	176	172	158	221	200	180

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 4s. 3d. per hour.

Applicants may apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale:—

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct:—
   - (i) Rent and rates.
   - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
   - (iii) An allowance of 63s. 6d. for each adult or 104s. 6d. for two adults.
   - (iv) An allowance of 23s. 0d. for each dependent child.
   - (v) A household domestic allowance of 20s. 0d.

2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken :—

   One-third of the first £.

   Three-quarters of the second £.

   The whole of the remainder.

3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.

4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.

5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by National Assistance benefits.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

Mental Health.

Details of this Service are given in Section 8.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Borough Analyst Laboratory, Manchester.

The above Laboratories offer a very complete service as and when required.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total
Faeces	6	57	—	63
Whole Orange Drink	—	6	—	6
Bubble Gum	—	1	—	1
Cream Puffs	—	5	—	5
Hot Oxtail Soup	—	1	—	1
Hot white Coffee without sugar	—	1		1

In addition a large number of specimens are sent in directly by general medical practitioners.

The results of examinations of water, food etc. are given in Section 3 of this report.

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are still treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics administered by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.

Westbourne Post Operative Unit, Helmshore, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 3335/6.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 4172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.

Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, Bury General Hospital. Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 12, Tithebarn Street, Bury. (Phone: Bury 5252/3).

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1964.

Doctors: 78 principals (of whom 24 were resident in Bury) and 1 assistant.

Dentists: 12 principals and 1 assistant.

Chemists: 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 19 shops. 10 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners: 3.

Ophthalmic Opticians: 13 (and 1 assistant).

Dispensing Opticians: 1 firm employing 2 dispensing opticians.

During the year, one resident doctor resigned. Five non-residents were added to the list and two resigned from the list.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification Bury is regarded as an "open" area. Applications from doctors to practice in the area will automatically be approved.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £100,228.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £119,666; in addition patients contributed £35,983.

The general dental services cost £44,414, and in addition patients paid £12,115. Consideration was given to 15 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £16,259, and patients contributed an additional £11,805.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £289,423. The gross cost of administration was £8,295.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1963 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by public health inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken :—

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	1,743	616	201	494	212
Noise Nuisance	57	2	2	1	1
Land and Tips	25	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	135	2	2	2	2
Vermin	263	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	175	—	—	2	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	105	4	8	4	8
Houses in multiple occupation ...	126	120	9	7	1
Common Lodging Houses	52	7	3	—	—
Schools	22	4	1	10	1
Ashes Accommodation	1,466	293	313	369	363
Accumulations	220	50	38	74	65
Animals or Birds	21	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	10	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	82	4	1	—	—
Rats and Mice	205	1	1	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	1,229	210	165	187	152
Tested	347	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	7	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water...	1,656	188	135	140	88
Pails or Privies	18	7	7	12	12
Urinals	13	—	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	18	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	50	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	6	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	127	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	44	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	48	—	—	—	—
Markets	285	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ...	861	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1,886	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	139	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	5,824	44	22	42	14
Food Inspection	93	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	55	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	14	1	1	7	2
Licensed Premises	18	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	14	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	5,668	4	4	—	—
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act...	7	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act...	12	—	—	...	—
Offensive Trades	15	—	—	—	—
Factories (with mechanical power)	109	38	14	14	4
Workplaces	5	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	3	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	22	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	15	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	11	—	—	—	—

Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	114	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	618	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	52	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	36	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	21	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises...	16	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	29	5	5	1	1
Premises Visited	49	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control Area Premises ...	173	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	458	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	5	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	21	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	1,034	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	689	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	228	—	—	—	—
Informal	175	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act— ...					
Formal	19	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Formal	2	—	—	—	—
Informal	12	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	53	—	—	—	—
Chemical	33	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	102	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	195	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	138	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	42	—	—	—	—
Shellfish...	3	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	73	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27,716	1,601	935	1,366	928

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	669
,, ,, informal notices complied with	687
,, ,, Statutory notices served	264
,, ,, Statutory notices complied with	241
,, ,, nuisances or defects abated on informal notices ...	1,205
,, ,, nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ...	131
,, ,, enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ...	1,592

These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. Such enquiries are invariably preceded or succeeded by a number of supplementary verbal enquiries. The extent of this work confirms the impression that houses of all ages other than Council houses continue to be acquired by owner-occupiers.

The Borough Justices granted an application for a Nuisance Order under Section 94, Public Health Act, 1936, made in respect of a dwellinghouse maintained by the tenant in such a dirty condition as to be a nuisance. The Nuisance Order was subsequently abated.

Total number of complaints received	777
No. of complaints referred to other Corporation Departments	82

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF Inspections (3)	NUMBER OF Written Notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	377	88	14
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	6	—
TOTAL	419	99	14

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	2	—	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	3	—	1
TOTAL	14	8	—	7

Outworkers.

Number of Lists of Outworkers received 1

Number of registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel) 3

WATER SUPPLY.

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order, 1961, became operative on 1st April by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer & Manager, County Borough of Bolton, for the following:—

Particulars Required	Remarks
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory :	
(a) in quality	(a) Yes
(b) in quantity	(b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	**Raw Water.** 351 **Water going into supply.** 851 Chemical examinations 943 partial 43 complete
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	No. of examinations — Results — No significant plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	Use of water from Shuttleworth Valley has been discontinued on account of its low quality.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains	
(a) Direct to houses	(a) 100%
(b) By means of standpipes	(b) Nil

The details in paragraph (2) concerning bacteriological and chemical analysis relate to the whole of the supply area including the County Borough.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	18	1	19	—	38
Private Wells and Springs	1	1	1	4	7
Total No. of Samples ...	19	2	20	4	45

Five samples reported to be unsatisfactory (one chemical, four bacteriological) were taken from two wells supplying two dwellinghouses and a dairy farm. In one case, involving one chemical and three bacteriological reports, the supply was re-instated to a satisfactory condition after work of improvement to the well and pump had been effected. In the other case the geographical position of the house and source of supply did not permit of any major improvements being effected. The occupier of the premises was accordingly advised to protect the source of supply against agricultural contamination, including fouling by cattle, and to boil all water before use. At a later date it may be possible to connect these premises to town's mains.

One sample of town's water reported to be unsatisfactory on chemical analysis was contaminated by sediment in a stagnant branch main supplying a colony of newly erected dwellings. The attention of the statutory undertakers was directed to the matter, who removed cause for complaint by repeated flushing of the main concerned. Subsequent samples taken at the same point were found to be satisfactory.

Three samples of water were also taken from two brook courses and submitted for chemical analysis following enquiries as to whether such water was contaminating industrial processes in the vicinity. In each case the Analyst reported nothing abnormal in these natural stream waters.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.28%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Eighteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from three swimming baths within the Borough.

Four samples from plunge baths at the Public Baths were reported to be unsatisfactory. On one occasion, accounting for two samples, the water filter plant required cleansing. On another occasion, accounting for a further two samples, back flow of untreated water from the filter to the plunge bath was observed.

On each occasion remedial action was taken immediately the defects were found. Subsequent samples taken from the same plunge baths were reported to be satisfactory.

Eight samples of water were also taken from a public open air swimming pool and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The results were considered to be acceptable for untreated surface water used for this purpose.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage so far as it is practicable.

Number of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed 4
Number of premises where new drainage was provided 34
Number of premises where new sinks were provided 5

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1960, the Council have made a payment of £8 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to a grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Number of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	25
,, ,, insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	24
,, ,, insanitary closets abolished	10
,, ,, new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	31

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Number of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,303
,, ,, Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	201
,, ,, Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	286
,, ,, Insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	193

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April, 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

The Health Committee provide free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(*a*) Privy Closets	3	—	—	—	—	3
(*b*) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Waste Water Closets	6	15	23	2	10	56
(*d*) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	3	3	2	1	4	13
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(*a*) Privy Closets	4	1	—	4	—	9
(*b*) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Waste Water Closets	41	45	36	33	24	179
(*d*) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(*a*) Dwelling Houses and Schools	86	180	198	204	294	962
(*b*) Factories and other Premises ...	74	71	41	34	62	282
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	205	297	275	275	380	1,432
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(*a*) Privy Middens	10	4	2	—	4	20
(*b*) Dry Ashpits	25	67	98	134	189	513
(*c*) Wallbins	13	2	—	10	4	29
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	91	133	156	144	356	880

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	25,946
No. of Waste Waterclosets	762
No. of Dustbins	24,102
No. of Wallbins	31
No. of Ashpits	268
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	231
No. of Privy Middens	11

The remaining privies and pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act, 1957, or are in areas awaiting provision of sewers. The major portion of the latter scheme is now complete and branch sewers to facilitate closet conversions and improvements to some of the existing properties are to be laid during 1964.

PET ANIMALS.

Six premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

Number of samples or rag flock taken and submitted for analysis 2

,, ,, samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis 10

One sample failed to conform to prescribed standards. This sample of cotton felt was brought to the notice of the manufacturer and the local authority concerned.

Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 6

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades 12

No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers 31

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenants' effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total number of houses disinfested—52

Total number of Council houses disinfested—22

Number of Houses infested:—

Bed bugs—7

Cockroaches—27

Other vermin—40

Number of food and other premises disinfested—19

Average quantity of materials used per case:

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) .....0.75 galls.

Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) .....0.52 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation 456

In addition 32 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinfested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

No cases were reported where there was reason to suspect that any species of vermin or insect had acquired any immunity against insecticides in use.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

Number of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons—93
Number of registered premises—55

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis 13

No. of formal samples of fertiliser taken etc. 2

No. of informal samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis 8

Number of formal samples of feeding stuffs taken etc. 1

In each case the variations in analysis were found by the Agricultural Analyst on comparison with warranties accompanying the sample.

All offending commodities were prepared outside the Borough.

One formal and one informal sample of Rose fertiliser were certified to be 50% deficient in soluble phosphates and contain 16% excess nitrogen. This case was brought to the notice of the local authority where fertiliser was prepared.

An informal sample of rose manure was certified to be 0.79% deficient in nitrogen. When a formal sample of this fertiliser was taken from the same supplier it was certified to be 32% deficient in nitrogen and contain 15% excess soluble phosphates. This fertiliser was subsequently withdrawn from sale by manufacturer after formal samples at at place of production were found to be similar.

A formal and an informal sample of baby chick feed were certified to be 14% deficient in protein. This case was referred to the local authority where prepared. Formal samples at place of production were reported to be satisfactory.

NOISE NUISANCE.

Four complaints of excessive noise were received during the year. One related to barking dogs, one to parking of a commercial motor vehicle and two to rattling of milk bottles by dairymen. Three complaints were found to be ill-founded and the commercial motor vehicle was removed from the locality after informal action.

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing who has kindly submitted the following information of action taken by him during the year.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural Premises	Total
Total No. of Properties Inspected	31	320	118	40	509
Total No. of Properties Infested					
Common rat—Major	1	—	—	1	2
—Minor	23	263	85	3	374
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	6	59	36	—	91
No. of Properties treated by Local Authority	29	308	113	4	454

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of sewer maintenance treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Manholes showing complete take	No. of Manholes in Borough
Treatment (1) Test Bait				
10.5.63 to 15.5.63	698	56	50	1,641
8.10.63 to 13.10.63	696	67	56	1,641
Treatment (2)				
16.5.63 to 27.5.63	244	50	47	1,641
15.10.63 to 27.10.63	268	34	30	1,641

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		83.5	136.5	240
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		5.92	9.75	17.14
	No. in Register			
Particulars of offences recorded	30	9½	7	13½
	66	9½	20½	—
	16	6½	17½	6
	35	30	—	—
	31	14	6	10

On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by the provisions of Section 30 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, this action was followed up by the inspection of boiler plant and advice offered to firemen and management. Except in the case of the emission of dense black smoke the permitted smoke emissions defined under the Clean Air Act vary for the size of the boiler plant and operations undertaken thereon over a period of eight hours. This makes enforcement of statutory action difficult to operate without concentrating enforcing action against one particular chimney for long periods of time.

Persistent offenders concerning industrial smoke emisison are sprinkler type mechanical stokers operating on Lancashire boilers. This type of boiler plant continues to be replaced by oil fired boilers of various types.

The number of offences reported is less than last year although more chimney observations were taken. The total amount of "dark smoke" recorded and the average amount of "dark smoke" recorded per chimney observation are both approximately 40% less than in the previous year.

Arising from investigations into one of the above reported offences, chain grate stokers were fitted to two Lancashire boilers at a cotton spinning mill, subsequent to the installation receiving the prior approval of the Council.

Prior approval to furnaces and boiler plant under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, including determination of chimney heights under Section 10 of the Act, was accorded in respect of the following:—

Five fully instrumented and integrated oil fired package boilers at two engineering works, a paint works and a plastic manufacturery.

Seven free-standing self-contained oil fired central heating units at three engineering works and an automobile showroom.

Four oil fired sectional central heating boilers at a retail emporium and the Public Library.

One gas incinerator at a wholesale factory bakery.

Integrated controlled foiced draught was also installed to a Lancashire boiler at a glue works.

Chimney height of a new oil fired incinerator for consuming waste wood and shavings at a joinery and cabinet works was also determined.

In December the Bury (No. 4) (Central) Smoke Control Order was reported to the Health Committee, who recommended the Council to make such Order, the Order being duly made on 25th January, 1964. The Area concerned comprises 64 dwellings and 298 business and commercial premises in the town centre and land comprised within the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Development Area (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, adjacent to the Bury (No. 1) (Mosses) Smoke Control Area operative in 1960, being 59 acres in extent. The submission of this area to the Council was delayed nine months owing to the National review of availability of solid smokeless fuels undertaken jointly by the Ministries of Housing and Local Government and Power during the year. The Ministry of Power in March refrained from guaranteeing supplies of requisite amounts of varying types of smokeless fuels needed to meet the anticipated demands of the area. In October such requirements were re-estimated in the knowledge of the contents of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular then issued to local authorities in the North Western Region. Before final submission of the Order for confirmation it was necessary for the Council to comply with the provisions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63.

The needs of converting domestic appliances in dwellings is based on the installation of room heaters and under-floor draught fires, burning hard coke.

The cost of the installation of such appliances is estimated at £2,268 of which £1,588 ranks for grant, £904 being received by the Council from the Exchequer. Additional supplies of gas and electricity have been allocated to some of the thirty-six business and commercial premises which will need to be provided with additional means of smokeless heating. The area includes the Municipal Technical College wth boiler fired with under feed stokers installed prior to 1956. This type of furnace was exempted from the provisions of the Smoke Control Order as a similar exemption is granted to other identical plant subsequently installed in the Area by the provisions of the Smoke Control Area (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959.

The Council now has three Smoke Control Orders operative relating to 3,416 premises towards their programme of declaring 9,431 premises to be smoke controlled during the ensuing eight years. In the establishment and operation of these Areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants' Association and the North West Gas Board, North West Electricity Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air policy and helped to combat any potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. This has enabled the Council to inaugurate the respective areas without the necessity of local Public Enquiries.

Early in the year some temporary difficulties were experienced concerning the deliveries of authorised solid fuels in one operative smoke control area (Redvales) due to transport problems in extremely inclement weather.

With the legislative changes in financial grant provisions regarding fire-grate conversions in dwellinghouses in future smoke control areas envisaged in the Housing Bill at present before Parliament and the varying pattern in future types of fuel and appliances likely to be available for this purpose it is envisaged that the inauguration of subsequent smoke control areas will be slower and more costly than previously.

A total of 173 visits were made to premises in smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council amended their Building Byelaws in accordance with Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, in 1957, and subsequently adopted the Model Clauses re thermal insulation of dwellinghouses and flue construction. These provisions are likely to be amended on the implementation of Building Regulations under Public Health Act, 1961.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air where they are represented on executive Committees of both organisations.

It is regretted that there has so far been insufficient support to merit the re-introduction of Courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College, suspended during 1960/61 after being successfully inaugurated in 1948.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

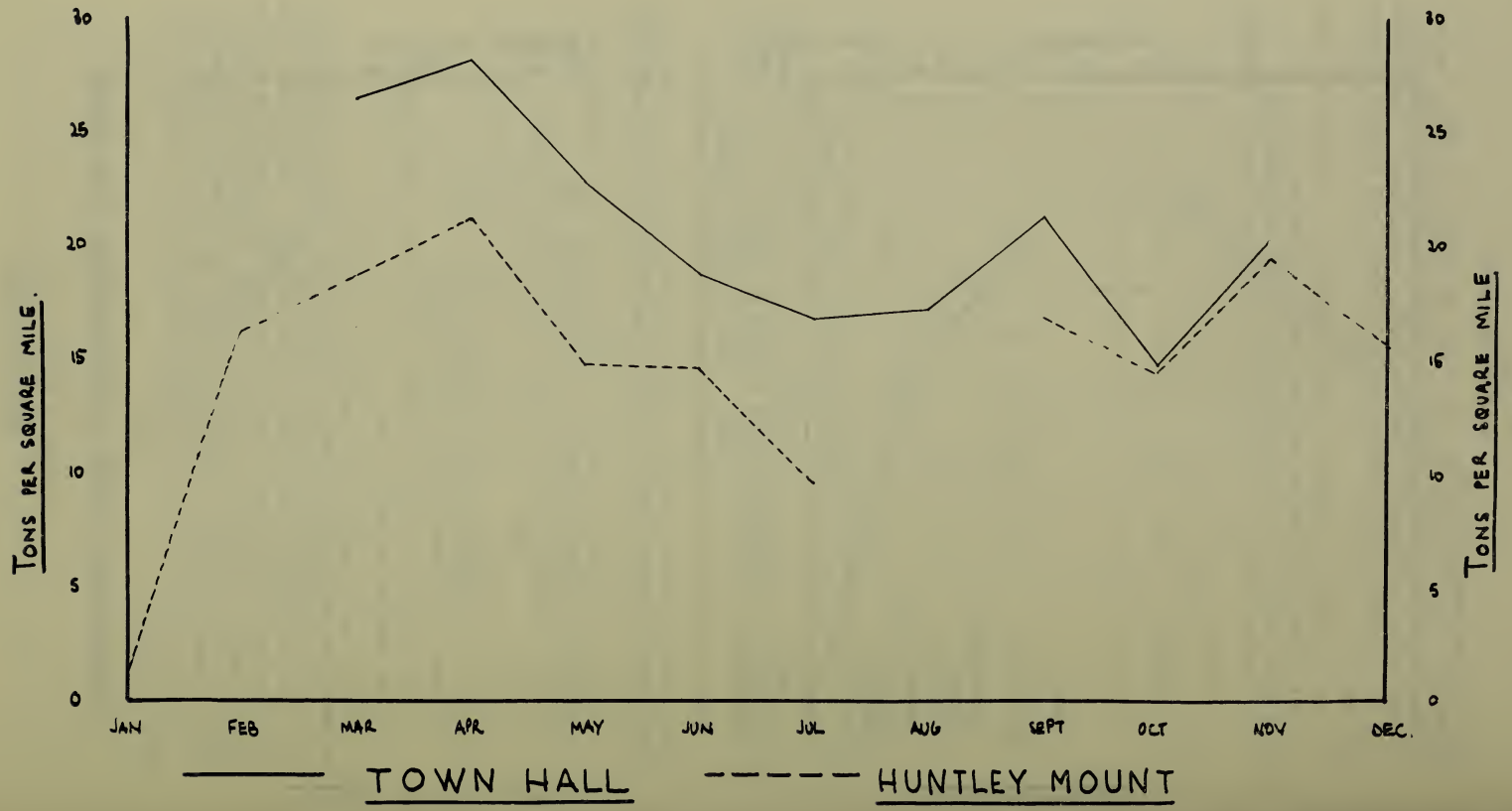
Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

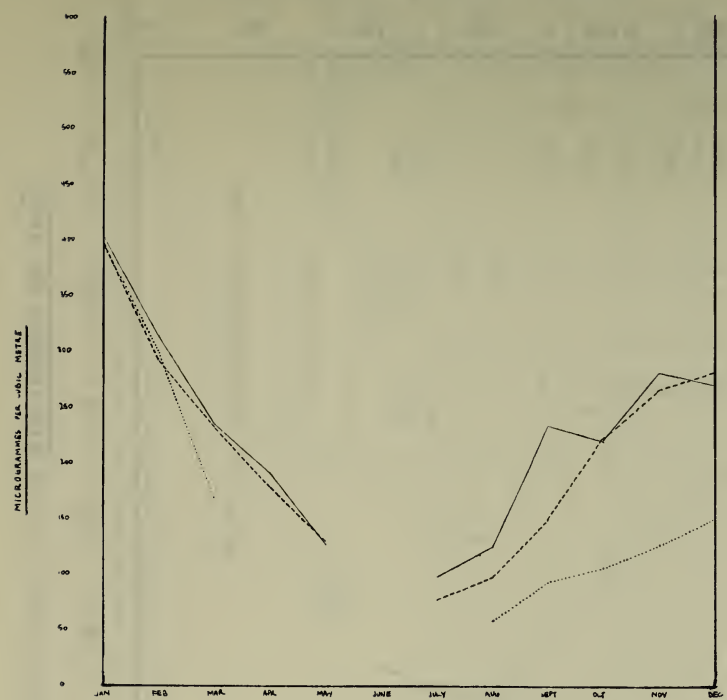
Graphs showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year.

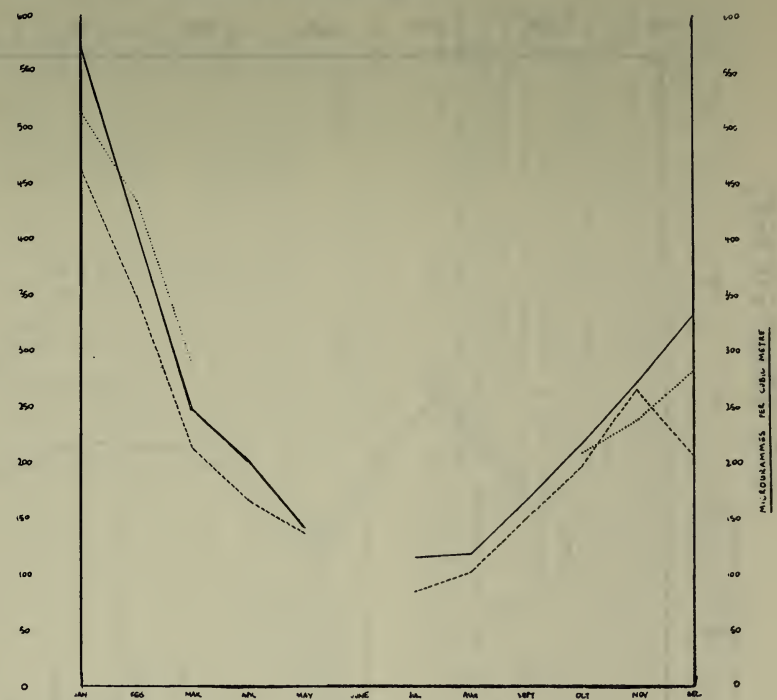
RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1963

Period 1963	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	—	0.04	—	1.16
February	—	0.05	—	16.17
March	2.80	2.43	26.42	18.61
April	3.11	2.71	28.25	21.11
May	2.36	1.84	22.76	14.84
June	4.12	3.55	18.86	14.71
July	2.33	1.83	16.89	9.71
August	4.08	—	17.27	—
September	4.32	4.17	21.18	16.84
October	3.09	2.82	14.90	14.57
November	3.99	4.36	20.20	19.44
December	—	0.96	—	15.97
TOTAL	30.20	24.76	186.73	163.13
Monthly Average	3.35	2.25	20.74	14.83
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	27.48		174.93	

The Council maintain three smoke and sulphur dioxide daily record stations at the Town Hall, Huntley Mount Clinic and The Derby School associated with the National Statistical Survey on Air Pollution sponsored by the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies undertaking such observations. The three stations are representative of a commercial town centre area, a residential area, and a residential area subject to a Smoke Control Order. Although no deposits were recorded for four months at one or other of the two stations due to mishaps with gauges during inclement weather, it is gratifying to report an appreciable reduction in the weight of solids deposited at both stations compared with previous years. This may be relative to some extent to the reduced rain fall as this apparatus is known to be susceptible to variations in climatic conditions. Nevertheless, comparing these recordings with those of smoke and sulphur dioxide emission, there are practical indications that air pollution over the Borough is being progressively reduced.


TONS PER SQUARE MILE.
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC.
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
TOWN HALL
HUNTLEY MOUNT





TOWN HALL — HUNTLEY MOUNT - - - - - - - - THE DERBY SCHOOL .....

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences, for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free. After 1st October, 1964 "tuberculin tested" milk will be designated "untreated".

Total Number of Dairy farms	45
Total Number of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk	39
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk	263
,, ,, Registered Dairies and Milk Stores	6
Number of Dealers' Licenses issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	23
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk ...	32
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail sterilised milk	232
Number of Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	35

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	T.B. Inoculation Test	Turbidity Test	No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	
Tuberculin Tested ... (farm bottled)	76	63	8	—	70	—	141
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	23	22	—	23	—	—	45
Pasteurised ...	38	37	1	38	—	—	76
Sterilised ...	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
TOTALS	147	122	9	61	70	10	272

All samples submitted to phosphatase, turbidity and tubercle inoculation tests were reported to be satisfactory for the fifth successive year.

97% of all milk samples was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

10% of tuberculin tested milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Of the unsatisfactory samples five were taken from licenced producers situate within the Borough. Reports on all unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling.

Six samples submitted for methylene blue reduction test were reported void owing to laboratory conditions.

The one sample of pasteurised milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test was reported to the licenced producers situated outside the Borough.

Since July, 1962 all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous forty years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

The absence of any evidence of tubercle infection in milk samples taken for a fourth successive year together with the declining incidence of tubercle infection in cows (see page 52) proves the efficiency of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

Comparing this fact with the extremely high standard of milk samples recorded on page 59 will indicate again the very satisfactory quality of milk retailed within the Borough during a further year.

This is the third successive similar comment which justifies the intensive sampling programme and close attention to milk distribution which has always been undertaken by the Department.

The attention of two multiple dairies was directed to two cases of sale of milk in dirty bottles. In both cases the milk was bottled outside the Borough. In each case the bottle washing plant at the respective dairies was of the highest standard. These cases serve to direct attention to the problems which can arise from mis-use of empty bottles. These should always be rinsed by the consumer immediately after use and returned to the dairyman in a clean condition.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors, are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act 1932 as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	269	13	11

Approximately 93% of ice-cream Vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
30	30	—	25	5	—	—

Seven samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and twenty-three samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough.

Seventeen samples of ice-lollies (eight manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
20	20	10·09%	8·40%

Nineteen samples of ice-lollies (thirteen manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst and are certified to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, became operative on 1st October. These Regulations empower the Council to levy a charge for meat inspection and marking. The Regulations also define a statutory standard system for meat inspection closely following the former advisory system recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in Memo/3 Foods. Having regard to established standards of meat inspection at the Abattoir little variation was required to conform to the statutory standard.

The incidence of tubercle infection in cattle and pigs has continued to decline to negligible proportions following the progressive success of the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

During the year the Department co-operated with Ministry Veterinary Officers in some research work on cross infection between bovine and avian strains of the disease in food animals.

No. of Slaughtermen Licensed by the Borough Council 26

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1963:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total weight in Tons.
4,867	21,885	1,103	491	24,346	2,206

Amount of Imported and Port killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1963:

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
846	5,176	526

Boxes and bags of offal 959

Number of carcases examined requiring special attention 2,560 of which number 19 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

Two carcases of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis in a viable state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of fourteen days, after affected organs and portions had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

In addition 17 carcases of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis in a degenerated state. These were released for distribution after affected portion and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis:—
Beef—0.01% Pork—0.07%

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir.

Bulls ... ... Nil.
Heifers ... ... Nil.
Steers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.38%
Cows were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.15%
Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of ... 0.54%

Number of Carcases Condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts—3; Calves—17; Sheep—21; Pigs—1.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—
26,354 lbs. (11.76 tons) or 0.5%

Total weight of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis—682 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of diseases other than Tuberculosis 25,672 lbs. of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs
1,545	19,533	910	1,459	562	622	754	287

In addition 2,698 lbs. of meat was condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat condemned on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with napthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising and Staining) Regulations, 1960.

Carcases and Offal infected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3,552	1,315	491	21,885	1,103	Nil
Number inspected	3,552	1,315	491	21,885	1,103	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	3	17	21	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	905	633	21	818	164	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	25·47	48·18	4·27	3·73	14·86	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	2	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·31	0·15	Nil	Nil	0·54	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	14	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1954	7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647
1955	6,066	30,080	4,569	827	41,524	3,429
1956	7,234	36,016	5,137	957	49,344	4,108
1957	7,427	35,796	4,856	1,287	49,366	4,124
1958	7,403	34,528	3,288	868	46,087	3,931
1959	5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000
1960	5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644
1961	5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887
1962	5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472
1963	4,867	21,885	1,103	491	24,346	2,206

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ANTHRAX.

Three suspected cases of anthrax were notified in respect of a pig and one cow found dead on two different dairy farms and a cow found dead in the Abattoir lairage. After investigations by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food one case involving a dairy cow was confirmed and it was necessary to comply with the provisions of the Anthrax Order, 1938 and dispose of the carcase and disinfect the premises.

SWINE FEVER.

A Special Order under the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1958, made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 29th November, 1962 defining an area including the Borough within which pigs were subject to movement control remained in operation throughout the year. The object of the Order is to prevent risk of spread of infection of swine fever. During the year 231 movement licences were issued.

One suspected case of swine fever occurred but diagnosis was not confirmed.

FOWL PEST.

A Special Order under the provisions of the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956/8, made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 22nd October prescribed an area including the Borough within which the movement of poultry was controlled as a precaution against the risk of spread of infection of Fowl Pest. Three suspected outbreaks of Fowl Pest were notified. Two of these cases were subsequently confirmed by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

The Special Order was still in operation at the end of the year. During this period 22 Movement Licences and one Movement Restriction Notice was issued by the Ministry. Three Movement Licences for immediate slaughter of poultry were issued by the Council's inspectors.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs continued for the fourth successive year.

No cattle were received at the Public Abattoir for immediate slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46 or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Orders, and no notifications were received of suspected Tuberculosis amongst cattle on local farms. The significance of these facts has already received comment (see pages, nos. 50 and 52).

WASTE FOOD ORDER, 1957.

The provisions of the order require the boiling of all raw foodstuffs before they are fed to livestock and poultry and are designed as a precaution to prevent the spread of infection of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other contagious disease.

The licences apply to boiling plant approved for this purpose.

No. of operative Licences issued	15
No. of registered piggeries	23

Enquiries have revealed that an increasing number of pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal and the majority of poultry keepers use meal and grain exclusively for feeding their birds.

WARBLE FLY.

Notices were sent to local farmers and cattle dealers directing their attention to the necessity of dressing with a derris root preparation any cattle showing visible signs of warble fly infestation during the dressing season March-June in accordance with the provisions of the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order.

No notifications of suspected cases of warble fly infestation were received.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation 112

The amount of food condemned during the year has been—

5 tons. 5 cwts. 3 qtrs. 22 lbs.

The appreciable increase in the amount of food condemned compared with previous years accrues from repeated failures in a deep freeze store.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be effected a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Two samples of orange drink and one tin of salmon were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

Two Complaints were received of sale of mouldy bread and one each of sales of mouldy meat pie and sausages. In the latter two cases no proceedings could be taken as the complainants were not prepared to testify as to the purchase. In the other two cases cautionary letters were sent to the bakers concerned. It was impossible to prove beyond reasonable doubt responsibility for sale of two mouldy cakes which were also subject of cautionary letters to bakers and retailers. Proceedings were pending at the end of the year against the canners of stewed steak found on retail sale to contain a finger dressing.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement, reconstruction and redecoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities mentioned in previous reports has been maintained. Details of further work completed during the year are given below. Attention is again directed to the continued progress towards the improvement and reconditioning of licenced premises within the Borough which has now been progressively undertaken by the breweries owning such premises during the past 13 years. This year is distinctive in being able to record the greatest number of such premises so improved in any one year.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

All food preparing premises, bakehouses and fried fish shops are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Section 196, which operates within the Borough via Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

		No. of Visits
Food Preparing Premises		
Bakehouses	69	55
Fried Fish Shops	41	139
Restaurant Kitchens	14	
Industrial Canteens	61	
	185	194
Meat Shops	66	1,886*
Licensed Premises	113	18
General Food Premises		
Confectioners	98	
Grocers	121	
Fishmongers	17	
Fruit and Greengrocery	56	
Miscellaneous	25	
	498	5,824*
TOTALS	681	7,922

* Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises	44	22	42	14

Work was in progress at the year end on 8 outstanding notices.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:

	Re-con-ditioned	Re-De-corated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accom-modation provided
General Food Premises	2	4	5	1
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11
Total	13	15	16	12

Following a review of registers it was ascertained that twenty-two domestic bakehouses had discontinued baking and one factory bakehouse had been discontinued. A new large retail food supermarket opened during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Public Health Inspectors have continued to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

Enquiries were also conducted into nine cases of suspected food poisoning. In no case was the diagnosis confirmed.

One such enquiry was in respect of an incident at a school outside the Borough, but supplied from a school kitchen within the Borough where 63 children and four adults demonstrated typical symptoms of staphylococcal contamination of food. Investigations failed to find any casual organism affecting the meat concerned.

Enquiries were also made concerning the sale in another Borough of a cream-filled sponge cake, baked in the Borough, which on examination had been found to be infected with c. welchii. An employee at the bakery was found to be secreting these organism and was excluded from work pending response to medical treatment

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held on three weekdays—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall 19

No. of food stalls on open market 90

Public Health Inspectors paid 285 visits to markets.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale—Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 5,668 vists to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

FOODS AND DRUGS—SAMPLING.

Particulars of articles of food and drugs sampled during the year

Articles	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	1	83	84	—	74	74	1	9	10
Milk ...	105	4	109	104	4	108	1	—	1
Ice Cream	—	20	20	—	20	20	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	—	—
Sausage ...	9	—	9	5	—	5	4	—	4
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Soda Water	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	2
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Total ...	128	135	263	121	125	246	7	10	17

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined During the Year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1963	109	3·72	8·64

No. of milk samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine all of which were deficient in solids-not-fat 21

Action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine or otherwise adulterated.

The Council instructed the Town Clerk to caution the vendors in the following cases:—

A formal sample of milk adulterated by the addition of 4.5% added water.

A formal sample of beef sausages 10% deficient in meat.

The attention of vendors was directed to the following matters:—

Two formal samples of pork sausages and a formal sample of beef sausage containing an excess of fat compared with lean meat but otherwise certified to be genuine.

An informal sample of butter sweets 2.3% deficient in butter fat.

An informal sample of bread roll contaminated with particles of steel. An informal sample of bread contaminated with iron and carbon, and an informal sample of buttered tea-cake contaminated with oil and dust.

Vendors and their suppliers were advised of the following cases where it was impossible to establish responsibility beyond reasonable doubt:—

An informal sample of canned strained tomato and beef infected with fungus.

An informal sample of semolina which contained 12% excess moisture and 0.4% excess flour due to deterioration in stock. No further stock of this commodity was available from which to take formal samples.

No action was taken in respect of an informal sample of blackcurrant drink certified to be fermented but not harmful to the consumer.

Three samples of canned sago pudding certified to be decomposed confirmed previous seizure of stock.

Legal proceedings were instituted successfully in the following cases:—

A formal and informal sample of soda water certified to be 100% deficient in sodium bicarbonate which were second offences of the same category (see 1962 Report, page 60). The Borough Justices imposed a fine of £10 on the vendor.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act) 862
   (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,743
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932 127
   (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose 150
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 114
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 645

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 169

Number of houses demolished 10

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 100
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
   (a) by owners 94

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... Nil
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil
3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17 ... ... Nil

Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders Nil

4. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.—1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year 7
2. Number of families dwelling therein 7
3. Number of persons dwelling therein 40½

B.—1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 8

C.—1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 7
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases 51

Particulars of New Houses, etc. Erected during the Year.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

1. Total, including numbers given separately under (1):
   - (i) By the Local Authority (a) temporary ... ... Nil
   - (b) Permanent ... ... Nil
   - (ii) By other Local Authorities ... ... Nil
   - (iii) By other bodies and persons 281

2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—all permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
14	14	94	5	29	125	281

3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes 6

4. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949/59:
   - (i) Standard Grants 230
   - (ii) Discretionary Grants 33

   (b) Total value of financial grants issued: £19,827 12s. 6d.

   (c) Total value of grants issued to date is £93,349 0s. 0d. in respect of 829 houses.

Percentage of Houses in Borough provided with five standard amenities—61.5%

Percentage of Houses in Borough with separate baths—65.5%

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Five Clearance Areas, Parr Lane (Nos. 1 and 2), Joseph Street, Tenters Street and Roach Street, totalling forty-eight houses involving 122 persons were represented during the year. A further ten houses comprising Bates Yard Clearance Area were surveyed. The Council subsequently acquired the houses in the Parr Lane (No. 1) Clearance Area by private negotiation. Action in respect of Parr Lane (No. 2), Joseph Street and Tenters Street was still being considered at the year end. The Council purchased eleven houses scheduled as unfit adjacent to the Tenters Street Clearance Area and commenced negotiations to purchase a further twenty houses scheduled as unfit in the Freetown section of the Borough.

A Public Inquiry into the Woodfields Clearance Order was held during March by the Minister of Housing and Local Government who subsequently confirmed the Order without modification. Demolition of houses in the Bell Lane and Mount Sion Clearance Areas was completed during the year and rehousing of tenants in Bright Street and Woodfields Clearance Areas was commenced.

A tabulation of Clearance Areas represented during the post-war period follows:—

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan., 1963	Details given in previous reports	Thirty Areas	677	1,465
13th June 1963	—	Parr Lane No. 1	4	11
— do —	—	Joseph Street	12	24
15th Aug. 1963	—	Tenters Street	13	35
— do —	—	Parr Lane No. 2	9	25
14th Nov. 1963	—	Roach Street	10	27
		TOTAL	725	1,607

By the end of the year 978 houses had been represented, and 914 houses demolished of the Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered before 1967. A further 76 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation are situate in the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, in respect of which the Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry under the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947/1962 during the year.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year. There is no further action to report in respect of certificates of disrepair issued in previous years.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION.

Survey of houses known to be occupied by members of more than one family under the provisions of Sections 12/23 Housing Act, 1961, was continued during the year. Nine notices were served under the Act in respect of 120 defects and one notice in respect of seven defects was abated. Other work was proceeding at the year end. Public Health Inspectors made 126 visits to these premises. An initial inspection difficulty was experienced in obtaining admission to all lettings in any one house and many surveys had to be completed outside normal hours. In one or two cases overcrowding was abated by eviction of sub-tenants but generally this action was uncommon, the majority of owners and occupiers complying with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take statutory proceedings. The Council gave notice of their intention to make a Management Order in respect of one house, but subsequently suspended the making of such Order upon the owner giving an undertaking to meet the Council's requirements within a prescribed time. This work was also in progress at the year end.

The number of known houses of this category is thirty-seven providing accommodation for 185 persons in 172 rooms.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer in the supervision of these premises has been maintained throughout the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of casuals continuing to occupy the sole registered common lodging house is little changed from previous years and despite the reduced amount of this type of registered accommodation available in the Borough, the house is still under occupied.

No.	Situation	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Average Nightly Attendance	Accommodation available for
1	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	30	28	Males and Females

Evidence proves that one registered house can amply accommodate those who normally frequent such premises. Fifty-two visits were made to the premises during the year. Three notices relating to seven defects were outstanding at the year end.

These premises are subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council under the Provisions of the Town & Country Planning Acts, 1947/59 to implement the provisions of the Bury (Central Areas) Comprehensive Development Area No. 1. If these proposals are confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government these premises are anticipated to be demolished within the next five years.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short period of the Annual Pleasure Fairs.

These caravans were visited on 105 occasions during their stay within the Borough.

The site now occupied for such purposes is situate within the area subject to the provisions of the Bury (No. 1) Smoke Control Order and additional duties have been incurred in ensuring compliance with the Order by occupiers of temporary dwellings, notwithstanding they are outside the definition of "dwellings" under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

It was necessary to deal with four cases of unauthorised use of land for stationing of caravans for temporary habitation. In each case the occupiers of such caravans were found to be itinerant dealers in scrap metal.

Where the land concerned was in private ownership such action was instituted against the landowner under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Where caravans used for human habitation were found on Council owned land the occupiers were dealt with as trespassers. There are no caravan sites within the Borough licenced under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 or approved under Town and Country Planning Acts, 1947/63.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

No. of Dwellinghouses	22,847
No. of Factories	419
No. of Lock-up Shops	511
No. of Commercial premises	482
No. of Industrial premises	377
No. of Licensed premises	113
No. of Social Clubs	52
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	36

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED

	Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1962)	2-4 yrs. (1959-61)	5-14 yrs. (1949-58)	15 or over (before 1949)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	2	1	—	—	7	8	15	16	49
	P.M.A.	3	4	13	18	13	6	20	55	132
	TOTAL	5	5	13	18	20	14	35	71	181
Re-Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	29	42
	P.M.A.	—	—	—	—	1	6	27	120	154
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	2	7	38	149	196

Scarlet Fever.

There were 18 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 202 under 5 years of age, 0 of school age, and 48 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children Born in Years :							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-1958	1949-1953	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1963	383	388	33	7	3	28	0	842
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1963	—	1	4	1	16	322	3	347

Pneumonia.—There were 7 cases of pneumonia notified. There was 1 death of notified cases, and 2 of the notified cases were removed to hospital.

Whooping Cough.—There were 45 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 14 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 832 children immunised against Whooping Cough. They had a course of triple-antigen immunisation.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Measles.—1207 cases were notified. There were 2 deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 20 cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases notified.

Dysentery.—There were 9 cases notified. 3 removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There were 5 cases notified.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons (born in years 1943-1963) who have received three oral doses during the year 1963 709

The number of adults who have received three oral doses during the year 1963 138

The number of persons of all ages who have received reinforcing oral doses or injections during the year 1963 1,456

The number of persons of all ages who have received two injections or the third injection of quadruple vaccine during the year 1963 147

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1963 by Doctors.

The following table shows the extent done by:

	Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (excluding epidemic vaccinations)
	%	%	%	%
Local authority staff	79	87·7	100	24·1
General practitioners	21	12·3	—	75·9

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough. 2 individual cases were notified.

Disinfection.—A Sparkhall Disinfector for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is housed at the Ambulance Depot. A letter and book disinfector is installed in the Health Department which is mainly used for the disinfection of public library books which have been in contact with infectious disease.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 25.

B.C.G. VACCINATION. (Against Tuberculosis).

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age).

1.	Number skin tested	551
2.	Number found positive	82
3.	Number found negative	449
4.	Number vaccinated	447

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis, thus giving them a certain degree of protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at School or the Clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the Doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. The B.C.G. vaccination is done on the upper part of the arm, just like smallpox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms have been circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

The figures above give the number immunised. All for whom we received parental consent were completed by the end of the year. This scheme commenced in 1959.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren	16.6	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	26	10	16	8	18

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 20 new cases was notified. Of this number 10 were males and 10 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 5 years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1959	26	0·03	3	—
1960	10	0·05	6	—
1961	16	0·01	2	—
1962	8	0·02	—	—
1963	18	0·02	2	—
Average for 5 years ..	—16	——·026	—2·6	—

One of the most striking changes in epidemiology since the war has been the recession of tuberculosis. Bury has shared in this happy event.

After Care.

A Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board has a joint appointment with the L. A. The Corporation T.B. Nurses attend at the Hospital Chest Clinic. Co-operation is maintained through these links.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch with by the Tuberculosis Nurse visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were contacted regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and ten cases were referred to the Housing Committee, two were provided with alternative accommodation and eight were still awaiting re-housing.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing etc.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,173 visits were paid by specially trained tuberculosis nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.	Friday, 10-0 to 12-0 noon.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.—There has been an increase during the year in the incidence of cases attending at the Bury V.D. Clinic.

There were 179 new cases compared with 157 last year.

Of the new cases attending 12 were Syphilis, 45 Gonorrhoea, and 122 other conditions. The figures for Gonorrhoea are higher than those of last year.

Bury residents accounted for 46% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District														Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases
	At all Ages	At Ages														
		Under 1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–35	35–45	45–65	over 65			
Scarlet Fever	18	—	—	2	3	5	6	—	—	1	—	1	—		—	—
Erysipelas...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		—	—
Dysentery...	9	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—		3	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—
Whooping Cough	45	12	7	4	5	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—		12	—
Measles	1207	66	184	200	204	187	351	11	2	1	—	1	—		16	2
Pneumonia	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2		2	1
Meningitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—		3	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		2	—
TOTALS	1299	82	193	206	213	200	367	13	5	6	4	8	2		40	3

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1952 to 1963.

DISEASE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Smallpox	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	36	51	73	50	18	15	33	64	29	17	12	18
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	2	2	40	33	12	7	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	3	9	9	5	9	6	4	5	1	1	5	5
Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	44	48	27	28	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7
Malaria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	15	23	18	52	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9
Whooping Cough	186	104	33	153	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45
Measles	876	515	339	613	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1207
Food Poisoning	3	1	1	—	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1
‡Chicken Pox	391	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
TOTAL	1,559	871	506	914	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1299

‡ Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable in Bury after 30th June, 1953.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The Health Visitors have continued to undertake a wide variety of work. The major part of their work has been concerned with the two extremes of life, old age and infancy. There has been maintained the close relationship with the hospitals. A health visitor has attended the Paediatric Outpatients and frequent visits are made to hospitals before the discharge of Patients, particularly of old people who will require special home care. Special attention has been given to the prevention of accidents, teaching of mothercraft and the continuous dissemination of knowledge in relation to immunisation and vaccination.

The town is divided into districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She also attends a Child Welfare Centre each week. Increased use of the Services of the Health Visitors is being made by general medical practitioners in the area, but owing to shortage of staff, we have been unable to allocate a Health Visitor to each practitioner. We are hoping to do this when vacancies in the Staff are filled. Shortage of staff has been the main difficulty in this department.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from the Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses, and also for Nurses and Midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	1,063
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	1,488
Re-visits to children from one to two years	1,010
Re-visits to children from two to five years	2,826
Visits to expectant mothers	234
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	11
Visits to premature infants	179
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	42
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	1,173
Visits re Hospital discharges	196
Visits to Old People	1,421
Visits for other causes	118
Total Visits effective	9,761
No. of visits where no access was gained	1,849
Total Visits	11,610
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	379
Paediatric Clinics at Hospitals	82
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	130
Total Attendances at Clinics	591

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings); at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons); at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning); and at Unsworth North Methodist School (Thursday afternoons).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	152	94	51	50	347
Total Attendances made:					
Infants under 1 year	4981	4395	1741	744	11861
Children 1 to 5 years	1905	1459	948	425	4737
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2048	1344	683	439	4514
Average attendance per session	45	62	52	23	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The main distribution centre is at The Wylde, every afternoon. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietory dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.	TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.	HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.
No. of new cases	283	81	94
No. of attendances	1146	338	470

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General

Hospital for a specialist opinion. Reports of all results of specimens taken etc. at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner. A special card for "two-way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics. Few of these cards are returned by the practitioner.

A consultant Obstetrician attends at certain sessions.

A physiotherapist is available at the Wylde Clinic. 158 patients attended for ante-natal relaxation exercises, making a total of 908 attendances. This clinic has become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by a Midwife.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :—

Wasserman Reaction	Negative 369.	Positive 1.
Rhesus Factor	Negative 48.	Positive 328.
Negative containing anti-bodies		1.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 504, and 5,724 attendances were made. Also 490 post-natal attendances were made by 460 patients.

Maternity outfits are kept at each Clinic and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Each midwife has an area of the town. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run. Car allowances are provided for those midwives with cars.

The supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital). Eleven pupil midwives have been taken for training.

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital. All cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1963 was 42. Of these, four were Municipal Midwives and 38 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Muncipal Midwives.—Four full-time Municipal Midwives and one part-time were employed by the Local Authority. They have assisted at the Muncipal ante- and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	363
As maternity nurses	9

Midwives are on call for their own cases and for cases of other midwives who are off duty, night and day except for one day off per week and one week-end off per month when they are relieved by a midwife who is on duty. There is no night duty rota as such. When a midwife is on duty she takes night and day cases.

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Trilene Equipment. Trilene was administered in 243 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air analgesia in popularity since its introduction.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

The municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name	Address	Tel. Nos
Mrs. R. M. Cunningham	58 Rochdale Old Road	Bury 4606
Mrs. E. Brown	3 Walmsley St., Woolfold	Bury 1703
Mrs. L. Hall	346 Brandlesholme Road	Bury 2045
Mrs. S. Kealey	35 Sunnybank Road	Whitefield 4787

Also two part-time midwives.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Attendances, Child Welfare Centres			Ante-Natal Clinics	
	Patients	Attendances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attendances
1963	2,038	16,598	73	627	1954

Attendance figures show an increase over last year.

Phenylketonuria.—Routine screening tests for Urine of all children attending the centre is now carried out. The number of children tested is 729. There have been no positive cases.

Hearing Tests.—A Peters Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available. This is provided with a Peep-show for use with small children. A specially trained nurse is available for this work. Commencing in August, 1962, testing of children under 5 years of age was undertaken. 142 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 2,374 school children were examined at school. In addition 263 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

There were 9 new cases referred by the C.W. Centre and attended the Whitefield Clinic. Many cases are also sent direct to Bury General Hospital by the family doctor. The Orthopeadic Services at Bury General Hospital appear to be supplanting the use of the Lancs. C.C. Scheme for Bury residents.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	16
Number of treatments given	136
Average attendances per child	8
Number children (a) discharged	6
(b) defaulted	2
Still attending at year-end	8

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	20
Number of treatments given	349
Average attendances per child	17
Number of children (a) discharged	13
(b) defaulted	4
Still attending at year-end	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There was 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged. A premature infant unit under the supervision of a Pediatrician is available at Fairfield General Hospital. A new unit will be available next year.

During 1963 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth was 85. The majority (73) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 46, to whom 179 visits were made.

There were also 12 premature still-births, 11 of which were born in hospital.

Illegitimate Children. The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births, and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 21.48 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.9 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 26 children who died under the age of one year we find that 10 took place during the first day, another 5 within the first week, 1 during the second week, 6 within the first and third months, 1 within the third and sixth months, 1 within the sixth and ninth months of the year and 2 within the ninth and twelfth months of the year.

Of the causes of death 1 was certified as primarily due to bronchiolitis, 3 to congenital malformations, 1 to accidental death, 4 to prematurity, 6 to atelectasis of lungs, 1 to hyaline membrane disease of the newborn, 1 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 to bronchopneumonia, 1 to asphyxia, 1 to asphyxia neonatorium, 1 to bronchial asthma and 1 to disseminated infection.

The Still-birth Rate—17.05 this year compared with a five-year average of 20.63.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—This course for girls from the Senior Schools has been conducted by the Health Visitor Staff.

Dental Treatment.—During 1963 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. Not until a permanent second dental surgeon is obtained can this service be satisfactory.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and nursing mothers	4	4	3
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	98	88	78

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided full upper or lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	1	—	—	7	1	—
Children under Five	—	34	30	—	135	15	—

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

This Nursery has provided accommodation in cases of difficulty, where children have been deprived of a parent due to illness or other causes. With this aid adoption has been avoided and the child retained with the parent; some most heartening successes have been achieved.

At end of 1963	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	25
No. of children on register at end of year....	18	22
Average daily attendance during year	14	20

One block at Castlecroft Nursery is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 25 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Medical Officers paid 49 visits to the nursery, and made 140 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a recognised training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 13/6 per child per day. Partial remission of charges is made on an income basis as required

Breakfasts are now made on the premises by the staff; the remaining meals are supplied from the Cooking Centre as before.

The nursery is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Total
										M.	F.	
All causes Certified	15	1	—	—	16	6	1	1	2	19	7	26
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
Accidental death	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Atelectasis of Lungs	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Hyaline membrane disease of the newborn	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	3	2	5
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorium	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchial Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Disseminated Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	15	1	—	—	16	6	1	1	2	19	7	26

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

There are three whole time workers in the Mental Health department who work under the Medical Staff. Specialist advice is obtained from the psychiatrist as required and much assistance is provided by the Child guidance work done in the School Health Service. The facilities here are of special value in assessing and treating severely subnormal patients.

The main development is the provision of a new Training Centre where separation into junior and adult sections can take place. It is expected that this centre will be opened in 1965. Proposals for a residential hostel for this Service have also been agreed and it is proposed that these buildings should be erected as one scheme on a new site.

We have been fortunate in our experience of close co-operation with the hospital services. Our female mental health worker spends four sessions weekly working at the hospitals of the Bury and Rossendale Group as their Social Worker and the male mental health worker regularly attends meetings at hospitals with their psychiatric staff. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee's Mental Health Sub-Committee. This is of great assistance in obtaining co-ordination and co-operation between the Local Authority and Hospital group.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Suitable patients have been admitted to the psychiatric wards at Fairfield General Hospital as day patients. They have been conveyed by the Ambulance Service where transport has been required. These wards have been upgraded and there is now an Acute Unit at Fairfield.

Informal admissions to the psychiatric wards have been arranged as envisaged in the Mental Health Act, 1959. Regular case conferences with the consulting psychiatrist are held at the Fairfield General Hospital. Also regular 3 monthly meetings are held at Prestwich Hospital for Mental Health Workers.

The screening and preliminary examination of many suspected subnormal children is done at either the Child Welfare Centres or the School Clinic. Many of these children first come to notice either when they are brought by their parents, referred by Head Teachers or sent to us for investigation by their own doctors. The Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and the School Medical Officers have considerable experience in this field and offer great assistance. A number of children with behaviour problems, educational subnormality, or mental illness have been investigated and passed on to the appropriate agencies for treatment. Details of the work amongst School children is given in the Principal School Medical Officer's report.

In co-ordination with the Ministry of Labour and the hospital services, an "Industrial Re-habilitation Clinic" is held every four months at Fairfield General Hospital to deal with patients' employment problems of special difficulty. The Regional Disablement Re-settlement Officer, Local Re-settlement Officer, psychiatric staff and our mental welfare officers meet together to discuss with the patient problems of registration on the "disabled register", local and personal aspects and individual needs. Close links are maintained with "A.A.", the Bury Family Welfare Association and church groups when interested in promoting the welfare of the mentally sick.

RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1963.

	No. of cases involved	No. of visits undertaken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	21	72
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	—	—
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	—	—
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	20	60
Admission to hospital through Courts	—	—
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	39	64
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	17	42
Progress reports in cases on licence	10	25
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	134	88
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely subnormal)	304	509
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	528	1085
Maladjusted and Special Cases	101	148
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	129	67
Liaison meetings attended	—	91
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	87

PERSONS WITH MENTAL DISORDER IN HOSPITALS

	M.	F.	Total
Fairfield General Hospital	21	24	45
Lancaster Moor Hospital	1	2	3
Prestwich Hospital	8	5	13
Rossendale General Hospital	—	—	—
Whiston Hospital	2	1	3
Whittingham Hospital	9	6	15
Winwick Hospital	1	3	4
Other	—	—	—
	42	41	83

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	12	16	28
Calderstones Hospital	15	3	18
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	1	—	1
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	2	—	2
Moss Side Hospital	1	—	1
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	2	—	2
Royal Albert Hospital	3	4	7
Swinton Hospital	3	—	3
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Offerton House	1	—	1
Other	—	1	1
	41	26	67

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	47	27	74

Ascertainment of Severely Sub-Normal Patients.

There are 141 Severely Sub-normal cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.28 per thousand population. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Training Centre.

A Training Centre (at Alston Street) provided facilities for 35 pupils whose average attendance throughout the year has been 27. Mid-day meals are provided at a charge of 6d. per day, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party and visits to cinema show have been held during the year. Male adults are now trained in woodwork, metal-work, gardening and light handicrafts. Owing to lack of space we are unable to satisfactorily separate on an age or sex basis. Industrial development at the Centre has been expanded during the year. The Centre has been open to the public for specific periods and our work has been aided by the help of sympathetic industrial concerns.

The Staff consists of one female Supervisor, two female assistants, one part-time male assistant, a female worker, who assists in the preparation of meals, and a part-time Caretaker.

A sitting case ambulance transports those attending at the Occupation Centre from convenient points on the main roads to the Centre in the morning, and takes them back in the afternoon. No charge is made for this Service.

Selected psychotic patients from Fairfield General Hospital have attended the Training Centre for short rehabilitation sessions.

Short-term care for Subnormal and Severely Subnormal patients has been provided on occasion by the Regional Hospital Board. This has often given temporary relief and rest to relatives during holiday periods. The patients have been conveyed to the appropriate hospitals by the Corporation Mental Health Staff.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Bury and District Moral Welfare Association for local Welfare Work. They also contribute towards the costs of mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of new cases	47
Old cases still visited and helped	9
No. of visits made to Bury Cases	211
No. of interviews	137

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	27
Married women with illegitimate children	7
Matrimonial problems	6
Preventive	1
	41

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	7
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	14
Babies placed for adoption	6
Advised regarding adoption	15
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	7
Referred to another Agency	2

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPTS.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	113

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	172

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	59
(b) Sickness Payment	1
(c) P.S.V.	7
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	57
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	14

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	151

TRAINING OF STUDENTS, ETC.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Manchester (6).

Bury is a training centre for Queen's Nurses District Nursing Certificate and 2 pupils have been trained throughout the year.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 24 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Three studens were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and one student from the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford, visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as it is known all cases are receiving adequate medical treatment, either through their own doctor, the hospital, or the Local Authority.

Any case requiring assistance is referred to the Welfare Services Department.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F (1) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—				
a. No Treatments	3	2	—	11
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	17	8	—	8
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	11	8	—	8

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases	3	9	21

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 11 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	5	13	7

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 1 case is visited by the Mental Health Worker. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment, and five children are attending residential special schools.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A Chiropody Service is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came into operation on 1st April, 1960. Four part-time chiropodists and one full-time chiropodist carry out this service. The type of cases treated are the elderly, physically handicapped, and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2/6d. per treatment.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1963, the part-time chiropodists gave a total of 855 treatments to 466 patients.

The work carried out by the full-time chiropodist during the year was as follows:—

No. of patients treated at Clinics	362
No. of treatments given	1,879
No. of patients treated in their own homes	165
No. of treatments given	639
No. of School-children treated	76
No. of treatments given	308

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE—CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50), Ministry of Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50).

Report of the work of the Committee during 1963.

The Co-ordinating Committee under the above-mentioned Circulars met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was nine.

The circumstances of children in forty-one families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May, 1952. The cases have been referred to the Committee as follows:

By the Medical Officer of Health	20
,, Borough Treasurer (Housing)	7
,, N.S.P.C.C. Officer	5
,, Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	2
,, Children's Officer	3
,, Director of Education	3
,, Teachers' Association Representative	1

Two new cases were brought forward during 1963, and thirteen family cases previously reported made a total of fifteen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 59, of which 50 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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